THE DAILY BEE.

E ROSEWATER, Errron.

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The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Ptote of Nebraska. Lss
County of Douglas, i ss
George R. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee
Tublishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of The Dairy Bee
for the week ending August 22, 1891, was as
follows: nday. Aug. 16...... Monday.

AverageGEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. 27,004 Fworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 22d day of August, A. D., 1891. N. P. Ferta N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Saturday, Aug. 22 ...

County of Pouglas, 188 George B. Tzschuel, Loine County of Donglas. (88
George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deroses and says that he issecretary of The Bre
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Dally Bre for the
month of August, 1890, 20,750 copies;
for September, 1890, 20,870 copies; for
October, 1810, 20,762 copies; for Noventer, 1811, 21,80 copies; for sign, December,
180, 21,471 copies; for January, 1811, 28,446
copies; for February, 1891, 25,312 copies; for
March, 1891, 24,065 copies; for April, 1891, 23,928
copies; for May, 1891, 18,840 copies; for June,
1891, 25,917 copies, July, 1891, 27,721 copies,
George B. Tzschuck,
Fworn to before me and subscribed in me,
presence this 3 day of August, A. D. 1891.
N. P. Ferr,
Notary Public.

THE state and county fairs of the east

SUNDAY is a proper occasion for adopting good resolutions. Let the Omaha reader therefore resolve to patronize Omaha industry.

occur next month. The advertising

train should be in the field for the fairs.

WITHIN three months we can have a manufacturing activity in Omaha which will surprise everybody, by simply patronizing Omaha industry.

PERHAPS the county board will reflect over Sunday upon the fact that forty or fifty saloons are running within two miles of Omaha without license.

RECIPROCITY means simply that we will exchange our surplus for what we cannot produce ourselves, but will buy nothing abroad which we make at home.

MAJOR MCKINLEY has opened his own campaign with a speech which is an eye opener to the two-faced organization being led to defeat by Governor Campbell.

THE Nebraska State Business Men's association is meeting with gratifying encouragement in working up its advertising train, and it deserves the encouragement for the idea is practicable and will be profitable.

PARNELL'S pugnacity promises nothing for him and nothing for Ireland. Parnell ought to be patriotic enough to see that he is a back number and cannot put a fresh date upon himself by any sort of punishment inflicted upon his enemies. Parnell's sun is a long time setting, but it is behind impenetrable clouds and must go down without ever again being seen in its-full effulgence.

NEBRASKA independents will not feel particularly complimented by the Chicago Tribune's comment upon their Hastings platform, but they cannot find fault with the great daily for telling the truth about them. The Tribune thinks it questionable "whether as many absurd and contradictory propositions ever were piled up in one document." The independents will live to be ashamed of their platform if not to carry another election.

MISSIONARY rioters in China are not likely to inquire into the tenets of the faith of the white people at the missionary establishments, saving those of one denomination and killing those of another. They may wonder in their wild, heathenish frenzy why the white man's religion requires so many different styles of preachers and churches and why the priests of one refuse to affiliate with the priests of another, but this will not deter them from burning and robbing all without discrimination.

RUDINI has not received much notoriety since he tackled the American premier to his disadvantage. The Chinese difficulties bring him to the front on the other side the Atlantic, however, with the patriotic announcethat if Germany, England and France do not care to co-operate with him he will send a fleet over to the Celestial Kingdom himself to thrash the heathers. Rudini is a flery talker, and yet after reading his dispatches to America soon after the New Orleans trouble we are not prepared to tremble for the Chinamen whom he proposes to keep away from the citizens of Italy temporarily sojourning along the Yang-tse-Kiang.

NEBRASKA's board of health seems to be a close corporation with a secret code of procedure. At all events this organization refuses to make public part of its official proceedings. This is wrong. No other state board pretends to conceal any of its public business. The protests filed against admitting insurance companies to do business in Nebraska are public property when filed and so should be protests against issuing licenses to practice medicine when flied with the board of health. The new conclave of doctors may have the fates of the fraternity in their hands, but they have no right to conceal any of their proceedings or make a secret of any action brought before

RECIPROCITY AT HOME. The principle of reciprocity as applied

to national tariff legislation is that of an exchange of favors mutually beneficial. It can be applied at home, locally, with gratifying results. The wage-earner of the city whose living is earned here should exchange his cash for the manufactured article of his neighbor so that the neighbor may contribute to the prosperity of the wage earner's employer. Omaha bakers should buy yeast from Omaha yeast makers, so that Omaha yeast makers may hire help in their factory who shall in turn buy bread of Omaha bakeries. Omaha cigar makers should use Omaha cigar boxes to enable Omaha box makers to hire men who can smoke Omaha eigars. So should the Omaha capitalist purchase Omaha manufactures to encourage the establishment of factories, the employment of people, the increase of retail trade and the improvement of real estate values. In carrying forward this reciprocity Omaha money makers will be enabled to loan their capital to worthy enterprises and at the same time improve their security by stimulating trade and adding to the population which shall consume the product and loan its savings to the bank and do its business through the bank.

This is only another way of illustrating the beneficent commercial maxim "Patronize Home Industry." It is applying the great doctrine of reciprocity to the individual. "You trade with me and I will trade with you" is the basis of local commercial prosperity and upon no other can local business centers grow into importance. The 140,000 people of Omaha have it in their power today to increase their number to 200,000 within 18 months. If the local manufactories now employing 12,000 men were given all the Omaha trade in their respective lines they would be compelled within the time named to increase their force of employes to 18,000 at least and this would add a population of 30,000 to the city. To supply these 30,000 additional people with groceries, meat, other necessaries and luxuries and transact other business for them would permanently employ not less than 6,000 additional men, representing another 30,000 increase in population, making 60,000 in all added to the present number of souls in Omaha.

The idea is not chimerical. It is in tensely practical. It is patriotism of the most profitable character. The individual is appealed to, not to make a sacrifice for the common good, but simply to use the opportunity presented for advancing his own interests and those of his neighbors at the same time without expense to either. If our people could be brought to a proper appreciation of the value of cooperation in its full sense the business pulse of Omaha would at once be quickened and good times would be restored. Let every Omaha man make it the rule of his life to demand Omaha goods from Omaha merchants and the merchants will at once call upon the manufacturers with increased orders. Providence helps them that helps themselves and we are ourselves to blame because we have not 25,000 wage earners in our manufactories instead of 12,000, and only 140,000 people instead of 250,000.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH ABROAD. The letter of Mr. E. Rosewater, which THE BEE prints this morning, supplementing his former letter regarding the postal telegraph systems in Europe with much interesting information regarding details of operation and management, will reward careful reading. The question of establishing postal telegraphy in the United States is a very live question, touching closely the interests of the whole people. Every year the demand grows for more extended facilities of rapid communication and for a cheaper and better telegraph service, and this demand is not being met. If the experience of the past may fairly be appealed to as indicating what may be expected in the future, the wants of the people will never be satisfactorily supplied, at charges which will insure a fair return, until the government takes control of the matter and connects the telegraph with the postal system. The great importance of this question, therefore, makes it desirable that every intelligent citizen shall be fully informed regarding postal telegraphy where it has been carried to successful operation and its value to the public demonstrated. Mr. Rosewater is peculiarly qualified, both by practical knowledge and long study of this question, to give the needed information. and therefore his contributions to this

subject are of especial value.

It may surprise most people to learn

that the telegraph system in England is in most respects far in advance of the system in this country, and that this is the case is due to the fact of government control. It appears that the government is constantly solicitous to improve the service to facilitate communication, and thus to benefit the public, whose interests are of first consideration. Mr. Rosewater found the celerity in handling telegrams and the extraordinary facilities for their reception and transmission to be the most suggestive feature of the London postal telegraph system, and much superior to the present service by American companies. The French postal telegraph system is very similar to that in England, the latter really being patterned after that of the former. In the important matters of cheapness and efficiency the telegraph service in England and France is in advance of that in this country, and with respect to systems, but it is soon to be adopted in the objection to postal telegraphy on all our principal cities if the signs of the political grounds, that is, that it would give a dangerous power to the party in control of the government, Mr. Rosewater found both in England and France that the employes in the telegraph service are absolutely independent of political influence or pres- gartens kept up by private subsure. Men of various political opinions are employed and no question is ever of the union private kindergartens asked regarding their views. They are | abound and all over the country the disnot allowed to take an active part in | cussion proceeds as to whether Froebel's politics, but they vote as they please. | idea shall be engrafted upon the Amer-

would be as free from political coercion as are the letter carriers and other employes of the postal service now.

GRIEVANCE OF THE FARMER. Among the papers read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in session in Washington city, was one by Professor James of the University of Pennsylvania, discussing the grievance of the American farmer and suggesting remedies. At this time, when the farmers of the country as a whole are looking to an assured future of almost unprecedented prosperity, it may seem inopportune to talk of grievances, but it will be none the less interesting to note what a professor of political economy and a student of existing economic conditions has to submit on this subject.

Professor James thinks nothing will be gained either from an economic or political point of view by belittling or deriding the views of western farmers on the money question, on the tariff, on the railroad policy, on taxation and other similar topics. The American farmer has a real grievance that will not become less by poo-poohing it, but one which must be carefully studied by students of economics and statistics to ascertain, if possible, how far it is justified and whether it can be remedied, and if so, by what means. Professor James suggests several causes for the grievance of the farmer and in the policy of the railroads, which has borne hard upon the individual farmer and upon the farmers as a class. It has altered all the conditions of agriculture in many sections of the country, and in nearly all of them in such a way as needlessly to burden and embarrass the farmer. Another cause is the system of taxation, which as a whole rests more heavily upon the farmer. There is little doubt, said Professor James, that under the method of a general property tax now prevailing in this country the rural district is, relatively speaking, more heavily taxed than the city. Both the financial and tariff policies of the country, in the opinion of Professor James, discriminate against the farmers' interests. Referring to remedies, the alteration

of the railway policy, readjustment of the system of taxation, improvement of the tariff and changes in the banking and general monetary policy of the country, are set down as mere palliatives, which do not go to the root of the matter. The forces which are crowding the American farmer to the wall are world-wide and not merely national forces. He is going to the wall because he is trying to compete with farmers of a low grade of intelligence and civilization in the production of crops where intelligence and civilization count for comparatively little. Professor James said the American farmer must seek new crops where intelligence and skill count for more than mere fertility of soil or juxtaposition to market, and where having once established himself he may bid defiance to the ignorance and inefficiency of foreign peasant, ryat or boer. This calls for a broad and liberal policy toward agriculture in all its relations. In conclusion Professor James said: "If our farmers alliances, grangers' associations, hornyhanded sons of toil conventions, etc., would, with all their getting, get understanding; would, after securing, or better while securing, needed reforms in the railway, tax, tariff and monetary policy of the country, go to the very root of the matter, viz: Remedy the intolerance, ignorance, conservatism of the farming classes themselves in all that pertains to agriculture, no American could have cause to regret even the wildest lucubrations of the fiat money

anti-corporation demagogue," There is unquestionably some wholesome truth in this, but Professor James errs in assuming that the American farmer is going to the wall, unless the conclusions of some equally careful staticians are all wrong. On the contrary, giving some weight to the views of Mr. C. Wood Davis and others. who have followed his line of investigation, the era of a steadily advancing prosperity for the American farmer is at hand. With the population of Europe already greatly in excess of its capacity for producing food, it would seem that the farmers of America are assured a profitable market abroad for all their surplus until the home market shall have grown to proportions, not many years hence, that will require the entire domestic production. Reforms and changes are undoubtedly demanded in the interest of justice to the American farmers, but it is not correct to say of them as a class that they are going to the wall.

KINDERGARTEN INSTRUCTION. Among all the advanced movements in educational circles within a few years that in favor of incorporating the kindergarten into the public school system is at once the most interesting and promises the most beneficent results to the country at large. Within twenty years the system elaborated by Froebel has grown rapidly in favor in all countries where the education of children is given thought and attention. From very insignificant beginnings in America, the kindergarten has steadily advanced in favor until now it is recognized by leading educators as the system best adapted to the earliest instruction of the child. It has not become a part of many public school times are read correctly.

San Francisco, Boston, Philadelphia, Rochester and St. Louis have free kindergartens supported from public funds. St. Paul, Washington, Los Angeles and other cities have free kinderscriptions. In every large city The uniform answer to the inquiries of | ican system or continued as private in-

that with a postal telegraph system in and merits. It is merely a question of this country dispatches would be just as time when the little children of our kindergarten tancher and kindergarten materials and appliances will be furnished by the public. Their utility is admitted. The expense of conducting them will soon be provided for.

There were in 1888, at the time of the last government report upon the subject, 521 kindergartens, with 1,202 teachers and 81,227 pupils. This represents their growth since 1870, when attention began to be directed to the system on this side of the Atlantic. Our people have been slow to recognize its advantages, largely because in American homes parents have more leisure for imparting private instruction than in those of foreign countries. The demands upon the assimilating capacity of our public schools has grown tremendously in those 20 years. The proportion of the poorer and more illiterate classes of foreigners immigrating to America has increased more rapidly than our facilities for ab-

sorbing them. The public school is the essential and chief guarantee that these elements shall become a useful part of our social organism. The school work proper ns hitherto understood does not reach to the roots of the evil with which this great influx if ignorant foreigners threaten our country. The kindergarten is the nearest approach to an American home influence, and intelligent home instruction which can be devised. Its incorporation into the system of public schools will take the children of working people who are forced to neglect their home training at three years of age, and carry them in their amusements to the age of eight, imparting to them meanwhile habits of cleanliness, politeness, industry and accuracy, while teaching them to talk, read, write and laying the foundations for industrial employment in after years. It is the only practicable way of lengthening the average period of attendance upon instruction and the success which has already attended kindergarten training disposes of all question as to its utility.

There are two points of weakness in our public school system. One is that the course of study is not always shaped with an eye to results of a practical nature, and the other is the fact that an alarmingly large proportion of all the children who enter the public schools never reach the higher grades. The kindergarten will largely correct these weaknesses. It is clementary industrial training and without forcing the mind into books lands the pupil at eight years of age at the threshold of the public school proper with a variety and extent of information which ordinary methods of instruction would never impart.

The kindergarten discussion has reached Omaha. Several kindergartens have from time to time been established here and their results have been entirely satisfactory to their patrons. The board is asked to incorporate the kindergarten into the system of the public schools. The arguments in its favor have a peculiar force in Omaha because of the large number of foreign-speaking citizens and busy wage-earners in the city. If it is valuable as an adjunct to the public schools anywhere the field for the kindergarten here is especially promising, The Omaha schools have been kept well to the front of educational progress and will not fall far behind other cities in the adoption of this latest if not best idea for increasing their efficiency and beneficial influence.

REUNION AND FAIR. THE BEE believes in events which get

the people of this state together. It wishes it were possible for every citizen of Nebraska to meet every other citizen some time during each year. There is nothing so valuable to a commonwealth, city or neighborhood as the sympathy which comes from close association. There would be fewer crimes, fewer differences in court and fewer misfortunes to honor and finances if people could intermingle more freely and exchange ideas and discuss the conditions of life with each other. The grand army and other organizations do a great deal toward keeping the people of Nebraska in touch with each other. The Grand Army reunion at Grand Island every year and the state fair at Lincoln are the two great annual jubilees of Nebraska at large. On these two occasions people from all sections of the state meet and become acquainted. They both do our citizens great good besides inviting attention from the outside world to our people and our products. The reunion commences this week and will be in full blast the week following. The state fair follows the reunion immediately and its big days are the week beginning September 7. The crops are so large and the general condition of Nebraska so satisfactory that we feel like urging all our citizens to participate in these two gatherings, making of them genuine harvest home festivals.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that the annual entrance examinations of the National Conservatory of Music, New York, will be held from September 24 to 29 for singing, violin, piano and organ, and in November for ochestra, chorus and operatic chorus. At the designated times all persons desiring to enter the conservatory and having the necessary qualifications will have an opportunity to do so. It should be remembered that the prime purpose of this excellent institution is to develop and encourage American musical talent. and therefore the fees required are merely nominal, the desire of the board being to gather from all parts of the United States pupils whose after labors will advance the cause of music in their native land. The faculty of the conservatory is of the highest character, and the institution has done a great work in advancing musical culture in this country.

IF RAPID CITY, South Dakota, should fail to be a large city the citizens will not be to blame. They are as enterpris-Mr. Rosewater was that such a thing as struction. Congress will be asked to ing, progressive and determined a band tampering with dispatches for political adopt the system in the District of Co- of people as ever turned their attention

ends or coercion of employes is un-known. No fair-minded man will doubt in every state are urging its importance way corporations cannot be made to see necessity of building railways for them they simply take carefully guarded as letters are, and cities will be gathered into apartments hold and build their own. The that the employes of such a service especially provided for them, where the latest evidence of their confidence in their future is the Dakota & Wyoming railway which is to open up a direct road to the Wyoming coal mines. They have done comparatively little talking about it, but have quietly set the enterprise in motion and are building the railway. Rapid City deserves success for her energy and self-reliance and she has incomparable resources to back them both.

TUESDAY next the last meeting of the state board of transportation in conference with parties interested in railway rates will be held at Norfolk. The meetings at Lincoln and Kearney were productive of no results and that at Norfolk promises nothing of value or interest to the question. Nevertheless it is proper and important that the producers be represented as ably as possible to the end that the state board shall not be furnished with an excuse for further delay in the performance of their duty in this connection.

THE colored Masons of Omaha have been enjoying a meeting of their grand lodge through the week. It has been a gala week among members of the order and the colored people generally. The event was one of considerable importance, being the quarter centennial celebration of the organization for this jurisdiction. A large number of colored people from abroad were present and it is needless to add, went back to their homes satisfied that their Omaha friends know how to entertain hospitably.

SENATOR MANDERSON has been summering in Vermont, where enthusiasm is usually congealed, and this probably explains why he is less sanguine over Omaha's prospects for the republican national convention than some other good citizens. After he has breathed Omaha ozone a few days and participated in the Grand Island reunion of veterans his blood will be quickened and he will fairly bubble over with interest and confidence in the effort to secure the convention.

COAL is a costly item in an Omaha man's expense account under the most favorable circumstances. With railroad rates stiff between Chicago and Omaha it assumes an appalling consequence. The dealers are out with their annual fall scare about a short supply and high prices when cold weather comes. As a result of all these machinations and discouraging circumstances the average citizen looks over into December and January with a feeling of chilly appre-

THE sound of the threshing machine comes up from every part of the state and the stacks are surprising their owners with the large yield per acre which has been harvested. Nothing can beat the American farmer this year. He has everything his own way. He must feed the world.

COAL dealers appear to have a hard time of it in Omaha because the railroad rates are so high, but it has been a long time since a coal dealer in Omaha went into bankruptey. The talk of the coal dealer that he is selling coal at \$9.25 merely for his health lacks candor if not consistency.

THIS season promises to go into the history of Omaha as a phenomenal one for the number of men whose names stick to the city payroll and for the small proportionate return rendered for their salaries.

Partners in Idiocy.

Minneapolis Journal.

The Nebraska independents and the Ohio emocrats seem to be equally silly as platform makers, for they both demand a graded income tax. This is like a child asking its father to give him his sharpest razors to play

> A Full Cargo of Vagaries. Denver sun

The people's party of Nebraska, through its convention, has called for the substitution of greenbacks for national bank notes, approved the sub-treasury scheme, called for the government control of railway and telegraph and teamship lines and telephones. With such a load of vagaries and heresies to carry the party will not go far or live long in so intelligent a young commonwealth as Nebraska.

Buffalo to the Front. Kearney Hub.

The scheme of the Nebraska State Busines Men's association for sending a train load of Nebraska products through the east to exhibit as an advertisement of its resources both novel and commendable. Buffalo county will not be in the rear, but will attempt to lead the way. Her magnificent farm products will compete favorably with any localities in th world and nothing but a grand showing will suit her public spirited citizens.

> Dangerous Rivalry. New York Advertiser.

These remarkably rapid passages, coming so nearly together this season, of course are matters of congratulation-especially to the owners, the captains and the crews of the ships. The fortunate passengers, too, will share and enjoy the general enthusiasm. But the matter-of-fact public will wonder in its way if rival steamers may not be tempted to crowd the record a little too closely. In ocean travel, especially, safety is of much more importance than speed.

> Pillaged and Clundered. Philadelphia Press.

If the Union Pacific railroad had been honestly managed there would be no occasion now to put it in the hands of a syndicate to clear off its floating debt. It has been plundered and pillaged, first by one set of sharpers and then by another, for the purpose of defrauding the government, which furnished the means to build the road. It is such methods as these that give food to the farmers' alliances and lead them to demand that the rovernment assume control of the railroads. It would be interesting to know what good the government directors of the Pacific railroads have ever been in caring for the public inter-

Per Capita Circulation.

The each value of the 165 000,020 bushels of corn, the \$2.000,000 bushels of wheat and the 65,000,000 bushels of oats raised in Nebras'ca 000,000. Add to this magnificant sum the value of hay and other staples that will be garnered into the barns, bins and stacks of the state, and the proceeds if sold in the market would rive a per capita "circulation" that ought to citisfy the greed est alliance man's estimate of the acci of "more money" to do the busi-ness of the country. It is a sum sufficient to pay off the entire private indebtedness of the state, cancel all the mortgages on record, and leave a bandsome balance with which to commence business next year.

FEW FACTS AROUT CROPS. Lon Foultz of Weeping Water sold his crop of 500 bushels of rye for SI cents per bushel.

Norfolk News: The Nobraska farmer with its graneries overflowing with the bountiful productof his land, can be excused if he re-uses to weep over the hard times.

Mr. L. H. Donaldson, siving near York, has just fin shed stacking his tame hay. It foots up to 100 tons and makes a stack lis feet long, twenty feet wide and sixteen feet to the roof, which is made of boards.

Williard items in North Platte Tribune: The

Pieasant Valley threshing machine which arrived recently was put to work the other day and threshed 250 bushels of rye from fourteen acres of ground belonging to John Menary. Also outs for Mr. Bowman which yielded forty-five bushels per acre.

Pattsmouth Journal: W. D. Jones returned tellay from a visit to Frontier county. He reports that crops in the west are simply marrelows, and if he told the whole truth people would think he was exaggerating. He was in that country several times last year and last spring and nobody can conceive the difference in appearance. The whole of the crops will be simply predigious. imply prodigious.

Fairmont Signal: James Wythers of Madison township has threshed his outs. He reports his crop of sixty-eight acros averaged fifty-eight busies per acre. About twenty acres of this crop feil before cutting and he estimates his loss at 500 busiels. This would swell his average to sixty-five bushels. He are fifteen acres of flax which he thinks will average fifteen bushels. He also has 185 acres of corn which promises as fine a crop as ne ever raised. ever raised.

ever raised.

York Times: A notato weighing three pounds and a stalk of Stowell's ever-treen corn measuring ten feet in height were brought to the office this morning by Mr. A. J. Brigham. He says the potato was taken from a hill producing only two potatoes, and its mate weighted two and three-fourth pounds. Mr. B. has dug about twenty-five bushels of potatoes from a strip of ground isales feet. This speaks volumes for Nebraska, as this is only a sample of what is being done all over the state where the farmers have done their duty by the land. Fremont Tribune: With the stubble fields The farmers have done their duty by the land.

Fremont Tribune: With the stubble fields of Nebraska thickly studded with voluptuous shocks and stacks; with the fattening kine standing in luxurient meadows, where the nutritious grass is knee high; with the gray surface of the tasselled corn fleids spreading out like the boundless ocean, and with the alliance meetings developing the intellectual and social sides of the members, it must be confessed that the Nebraska farmer is now having his inning, with the bases all full and having his inning, with the bases all full and heavy sluggers on deck who are "dead onto"

the pitcher's curves. the pitcher's curves.

Dix Republicau: There is certainly a wonderful crop on the south divide. This is the way the farmers speak of it. "Hans Gunderson threshed 208 bushels of barley in one hour with a tweive horse power and thresher." "M. Newinger raised 450 bushels of barley from tweive bushels of seed, and 388 bushels of rye from eight bushels of seed." "Hans Gunderson had 650 bushels of barley from twenty bushels of seed." "I thought I would need 1,000 bushels of grannry room but shall need 1,000 bushels of granary room but shall need nearer 1,600." "I had to cut my wheat and ryc eighteen inches high to get it through the binder." "Gunderson's barley averaged forty-seven bushels per acre and Newinger's forty-nine and one-ball."

PASSING JESTS.

Apolition of the smoke nuisance in Chicago is a question of time. The reformers have attacked a three-year-old babe, born with a weakness for tobacco.

Philadelphia Ledger: Thomas Peterby, the Polk (Neb.) World's "devil," has severed his connection with that journal and has gone to parts unknown, with the editor's wallet (contents unknown, but believed to be less than \$10.000) in his possession. Tommy has evidently renounced the World, to let the other end of the combination have a good time.

Mr. Smith. June. Miss Brown. July. Edith. Tom. July. Edith.

August.

Sweetheart. Love.

December.

Mr. Smith. Miss Brown.

Lowell Courier: The person who is chased by a bear has proof positive that trouble's a-brewin'.

Munsey's Weekly: "The righteous, they say, are as bold as a lion."
"That's so; but you should have seen what a panic there was in the city hall the other day when some mischievous boy ran in and yelled 'Fire!"

Philadelphia Times: Some would-be moralists declaim against the interest being taken in fast horses and turf trotters. But is not its ultimate object the improvement of the

> Modern Degeneracy. NEW YORK HERALD.

In good old Puritanie days
We went to church in shine and shower
And for three hours sat there content
'Neath homilies of weight and power.
But now, forsooth, we cannot bear
A sermon over half an hour.

Brooklyn Life: "Papa, is a seer a wise man?" "Not always, my son. Sometimes in a poker game, for instance, he is a prize

Dallas News: It does no good to take a stand and then run off with it.

Lipial Democracy. MUNSEY'S WEEKLY.

One evening this week while my beautiful blossom dear Lay pensive at rest on my muscular bosom dear. I bent with a smile o'er the winsome young And I asked her with all a true lover's precocity,
If she in our kisses preferred reciprocity,
"O, no." she responded, "I'd rather free
trade!"

Texas Siftings: Simpson—How do you know your rival and her father will soon fall out and fight? Jimpson (gleefully)—They've both loined the same church choir.

Indianapolis Journal: Tommy-Paw, what are "wings of the wind?" The wind does not have real wings, does ith Mr. Figz-No. that is merely a poetle expression for side

Binghampton Leader: Arguments are wasted on a wasp, and a man generally finds this out ust as soon as a wasp has submitted New York Herald: "I would like women to

enter politics for one reason." she explained. That is, so that they might break up all third parties that the papers are discussing—be cause I always find them a nuisance."

Lowell Courier: The girl who has a faith-iess lover should be sharper the next time she is a cuttass. Detroit Tribune: "Another good man go

wrong," said the farmer iad as he misdirected the itlnerant preacher.

New Orleans Picayune: When the mercury of the thermometer is climbing up in the nine-ties it makes one sigh for other climes. TALK ABOUT THE TICKET.

Stromsburg Headlight (ind): The Ticket is acknowledged to be an acceptionally strong Hastings Republican: The independents

have led out, but they have no four aces in their hand. their hand.

Norfolk News: Shrewd politicians will figure
that the farmers' alliance will stick together,
and count their chances on that basis. The
man who counts on his political opponents
winning a victory for him usually gets left. Nebraska City Press: J. W. Edzerton, the Independent nominee for supreme judge, seems to be quite popular with the granger element, but he is not a strong man for the place. His popularity will not make up for his deficient ability as an attorney.

North Platte Tribune: We are informed that William Neville made the statement to alliance leaders that if they did not elect him to the district judgship, he still retained the privilege of being a democrat. This would indicate that Mr. Neville is an alliance candidate for revenue only. didate for revenue only.

The Tree of Knowledge.

The Tree of Knowledge.

The bible contains 3,568,480 letters, \$10,667 words, \$1,75 verses. Li80 chapters and \$0 books. The longest charter is the 19th Psalms; the shortest and middle chapter the 117th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th of the 118th Psalm. The longest name is in the 8th chapter of 15th and occurs 46,67 times; the "Lord" 1,830 times. The 55th chapter of the 2d book of Kings are alike. The longest verse is the 8th of the 8th chapter of 5th alith and the 19th chapter of the 18th chapter of 5th chapter of Esther; the shortest verse is the 8th of the 8th chapter of the 18th chapter of John. In the 18th verse of the 7th chapter of Fixed is the 8th chapter of 18th chapter of the Acts. The name of 190 is not mentioned in the book of Esther. It

of Eather. It contains Knowledge. Wishom, Holiness and Love.

Silence Doesn't Mean Consent. Several democratic papers in New York bave nominated Grover Cleveland for gov-ernor, but Hill has never seconded the motion once. REFORM IN FEMININE TORS.

Chicago Tribune: To the dress reformers: You must reach your sisters in this country by a roundabout route. Come by way of Paris.

Indianapolis News! The men do not seem o be in it, and there is evidently nothing left or them to do but to smile approval or take o the woods.

Chicago Times: It is well enough to I superfluous energy in trying to reform ress, but why not attempt to reform some of ic people who wear it?

New Orleans Times: The skirt must go this line, sure. Never was there such an assault, is that at Chantauqua, never was so much letermination shown as there.

Baltimore San: Woman cannot keep up with man's pare if she continues to hamper herself in the old way. She must dress as it hilly as men and as simply if she is not to drop behind him in work and play.

Detroit Free Press: The report comes from Chautauqua that the young women are making sweeping changes in their wardrobe. If the wardrobe is to be made any more "sweeping" than it now is, the reform is in the wrong direction.

Chicago Times: With all the boasted free-dom of Americans there is inability to rise above the tyranny of the mob. There will be no dress reform for women until there is a double emancipation—first from the dictates of fashion, next from the ridicule of the mul-titude. Women themselves must strike the blow.

blow.

Ploneer Press: Frances Willard says the corset has filled more graves than whisky; and yet she gives nine-tenths of her time to aghting John Barieveorn, with the chances ten to one that she has more actual experience with the deadly embrace of the death-dealing whatebone than with the tongue and leg tanging beverage.

Rose Coch.

Rose Coghian: Nothing except the absolute requirements of a piny would over induce me to wear either trousers or tights. Not let men keep those detestable, bifurcated garments as well as the ballot, and leave us skirts, not divided, but the pretty, fluffy, lace trummed ones, in which we have gloried for centuries, which it will require centuries to take from us.

Pittsburg Dispatch: The assertion that the men will favor the Chautanqua dress reform movement because it is cheaper, made by a New York contemporary, is in devogation of the gallantry of the men. The men will favor changes in women's dress that will make the woman lovelier and healthier and will be gial to pay for the improvement.

will be giad to pay for the improvement.

St. Louis Republie: The Chautauqua dress reformers have concluded that two garments are enough for a lady's dress, and that these two must show the "beauty line from the armpit to the ankle." This is too vague to allow it to be decided whether there is any reform in it or not, and, moreover, it has been discovered long a to by those who pay the bills with daughters in the family that dress reform of any kind whatever is never to be anything more than an iridescent dream.

Chicago News. If the health effects of the state of the st

anything more than an iridescent dream.

Chicago News: If the health reform dress is really constructed on hyghenic principles it will be received with favor—if it is pretty. And from what has been ascertained regarding this costaine there is no reason for believing that it is so very weirtly hideous. One or two of of the designs look as though the gowns had been nearly fitted to a flour barrel or a haymow or a pump, but others are quite attractive. After all, there is something in this reform dress--viz, the girl. That is why the new costume will become popular—if it ever does.

Boston Globe: Take, for instance, the matter of corsets. According to the last census there are over ten thousand persons employed in this country in making corsets. The women of this nation consume 60,000,000 corsets every year, to say nothing of the dudes and other fragile, and there fragile, and there of the same tensor of the same tensor of the dudes and other fragile, and the same tensor of the same tens fraglic male persons who require to be strapped and stayed up in order to hold together. The correct industry of the nation turns out \$10,000,000 of product annually. If, therefore, some arbitrary flat fashion should suddenly abolish the corset, 10,000 people and millions of invested capital would be without employment.

ATCHISON GLOBULES.

Most men and women become maudlin in It is not difficult to know. The greatest task is to not. There is one sort of Ignorance that becomes vomen: Ignorance of men.

Men pray for more things that they do not need than for things they do need. Limit the number of your secrets and you imit the number of your troubles. It is said that a cross, competent woman is he best to live with for a life time.

The nicest women in the world seem to be ose who are most persistently mistreated When a woman is very fond of her husband, ron will find in most cases that he is either ornery or ugly.

ornery or ugly.

We have noticed that the boys who are great to "cut up" are always invited when there is a party.

How an old bachelor shrugs his shoulders at the word "papa;" how an old mald mourns at the sound of "mamma."

A man's wife is his conscience: so long as she thinks everything he does is right, he suffers no remorse for his wrong doing. How very few people there are who have enough sense to refuse to eat and drink that which they know is not good for them. All of a rich man's philosophy is applicable only to the poor; the wise things a poor man only to the poor; the wise things a poor man would do depend upon the possession of riches. When you think of some people you know who are try in ' to go to heaven, the desire to to go the other piace becomes something stronger than a temptation.

Find out the secret wish of every girl's heart at this hot, trying time of year, and it will not be a wish for wealth, or a rich lover, but for hair that is naturally curly.

IN THE QUAKER CITY SWIM.

Philadelphia Record. An up-town rag-picker clears \$1 some days. Some topers use hot milk as a substitute for A Spruce street girl has eleven yachting

A boy on Eighth street vesterday were leg-A Richmond goat ate three watmelons yes-terday. Thousands of quarts of milk were rulned by

Sixteen Poplar street girls have formed an anti-kissing club. The old-fashloued four-post bed is again ing into favor. Sweetened ice water trickled over cut-down

eaches is a great idea. Two Norris street men played three nights none game of checkers. A gold spider was carried in an Eighth street girl's dress vesterday. A kitten down-town has its ears pierced and decorated with small pink bows. A negro on Delaware avenue yesterday ate ighteen bananas without stopping'

Attendants in stores where there are re-ceiving fans say the breeze makes them sleepy A little Tenth street girl says: "I don't like peaches. The whiskers on them fill my teeth with hair."

"GOOD-LIKE YOU."

Mrs. George Archibald in Babyhood. Mrs. George Archibald in Babyhood.

When I reproved my little gir!

Her clear gray eyes were grieved and wot;
She owned her fault, for pardon picad,
And spoke some words I can't forget;

"If you were little, just like me.
Would ever you be naughty, too?

If I were only all grown up.
I could be always good—like you!"

She meant it! Her sweet innocence, She meant II Her sweet innocease,
Which sent so sharp and sure a dart,
Which sent so sharp and sure a dart,
Knows nothing of the wicked moods.
That sometimes sway her mother's hort.
Wrath, envy, folly, discontent,
The selfish impulse—not withstood—
These things accuse me, yet my child
Believes that I am always good.

On Subbath days the man of God On Sabbath days the man of too Reproves me often, unaware: Ashamed, I hear his earnest voice My own unvorthy deeds declare. And nobler lives rebuke my own; But none had ever shaft so true As she whose loving faith doclared As she whose loving faith documents "I could be always good—like you!"

DEPRICE'S Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla .) Of perfect purity. Lemon Orange Almond

Of great strength. Economy in their use Rose etc.; Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit